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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ROHINI KUMAR, INDIVIDUALLY) AND ON BEHALF OF THE GENERAL) PUBLIC AND THOSE SIMILARLY) SITUATED,

>) NO. C-14-2411 YGR PLAINTIFF,

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 2016 VS.

SALOV NORTH AMERICA OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

CORP., ET AL.,

MOTION TO CERTIFY CLASS

DEFENDANTS.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS, JUDGE

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

FOR PLAINTIFF: GUTRIDE SAFIER LLP

100 PINE STREET, SUITE 1250 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111

BY: ADAM GUTRIDE, ESQUIRE

KRISTEN G. SIMPLICIO, ESQUIRE

FOR DEFENDANT: SIDLEY AUSTIN, LLP

555 WEST FIFTH STREET

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90013

BY: MARK E. HADDAD, ESQUIRE

NITIN REDDY, ESQUIRE

REPORTED BY: DIANE E. SKILLMAN, CSR 4909, RPR, FCRR

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

TRANSCRIPT PRODUCED BY COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 2016 2:42 P.M. 1 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 THE CLERK: WE WILL DO THE KUMAR VERSUS SALOV NORTH AMERICA NEXT. 4 5 CALLING CIVIL ACTION 14-2411 KUMAR VERSUS SALOV NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION. 6 7 COUNSEL, PLEASE COME FORWARD AND STATE YOUR APPEARANCES. 8 MR. GUTRIDE: GOOD AFTERNOON, YOUR HONOR. ADAM 9 GUTRIDE ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF. 10 MR. HADDAD: GOOD AFTERNOON, YOUR HONOR. MARK HADDAD 11 ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANT. 12 THE COURT: AND, MR. HADDAD, ARE YOU FROM SIDLEY 13 AUSTIN? 14 MR. HADDAD: I AM, YOUR HONOR. 15 THE COURT: SO YOU'RE GOING TO MAKE AN APPEARANCE ON 16 THE DOCKET FOR US GIVEN THAT YOU'RE NOT? 17 MR. HADDAD: YES, THEN, I WILL. I WAS UNDER THE IMPRESSION I WAS ON THE DOCKET. SO MY APOLOGIES FOR THAT. 18 19 THE COURT: OKAY. 20 THE ORGANIC BOTTLES DIDN'T HAVE "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" ON 21 THE LABEL. DOESN'T THAT AFFECT THE CLASS DEFINITION THAT'S 22 BEING PROPOSED? AND HOW DO I ADDRESS THAT ISSUE? 23 MR. GUTRIDE: YOUR HONOR, THERE IS EVIDENCE FROM ONE 24 OF THE DECLARANTS THAT FOR A LIMITED TIME PERIOD THE ORGANIC 25 BOTTLES DID NOT HAVE THAT ON THE LABEL, YES.

THE COURT: FROM EARLY 2014 TO LATE 2014. IS THERE 1 2 ANY DISPUTE THAT IT WAS -- THAT ORGANIC DID NOT HAVE THAT ON THE BOTTLES? 3 MR. GUTRIDE: WE DO NOT DISPUTE THAT EVIDENCE, YOUR 4 5 HONOR. THE COURT: OKAY. SO HOW AM I SUPPOSED TO DEAL WITH 6 7 THAT? 8 MR. GUTRIDE: YOUR HONOR, I WOULD SUGGEST THAT WE 9 EXCLUDE THAT -- THOSE PURCHASES FROM THE CLASS. 10 THE COURT: OKAY. MR. HADDAD, DO YOU HAVE ANY 11 COMMENTS ON THAT PARTICULAR ISSUE? 12 MR. HADDAD: NO, YOUR HONOR. 13 THE COURT: DO I UNDERSTAND THAT THE ONLY CLAIMS LEFT 14 WITH RESPECT TO THE PROPOSED CLASS ARE THE UCL, THE FAL, AND 15 THE CLRA; THAT ALL OF THE COMMON LAW CLAIMS DO NOT RELATE TO 16 THE CURRENT CLASS AS PROPOSED? 17 MR. GUTRIDE: YOUR HONOR, I BELIEVE THAT WE STILL 18 HAVE A COMMON LAW FRAUD CLAIM. AND THAT UNDER THE CASES THAT 19 WE HAVE CITED TO YOUR HONOR, THE CLASS CERTIFICATION CASES 20 FROM THIS DISTRICT AND FROM THE STATE COURTS THAT THE COMMON 21 LAW FRAUD CLAIM AT THIS STAGE OF THE CASE IS TREATED THE SAME 22 WAY AS THE CLRA CLAIM. 23 IN OTHER WORDS, THE QUESTION OF MATERIALITY IS AN 24 OBJECTIVE QUESTION THAT CAN BE DECIDED ON A CLASS-WIDE BASIS. 25 I BELIEVE . . . I'M BLANKING ON THE NAME OF THE LEADING CASE

ON THAT, I THINK IT'S DELROIT (PHONETIC) OR SOMETHING. I CAN
CERTAINLY LOOK THAT UP FOR YOUR HONOR IF THAT'S AN ISSUE.

THE COURT: SO CAUSES OF ACTION THREE, FOUR AND FIVE,
WHICH WERE THE BREACH OF CONTRACT, BREACH OF IMPLIED COVENANT,
AND THE FRAUD/MISREPRESENTATION WERE ONLY ALLEGED FOR EXTRA
VIRGIN OLIVE OIL CLASS WHICH WAS DISMISSED.

MR. GUTRIDE: I'M SORRY, IS THAT -- ARE YOU READING FROM ANOTHER DOCUMENT, YOUR HONOR?

THE COURT: MY OWN NOTES.

MR. GUTRIDE: OH, OKAY.

SO WITH REGARD TO THE BREACH OF CONTRACT AND THE BREACH OF THE COVENANT CLAIM, YOUR HONOR, I DON'T DISAGREE.

WITH REGARD TO THE FRAUD CLAIM, THE FRAUD, DECEIT,

MISREPRESENTATION CLAIM, WE HAVE PRESERVED THAT CLAIM FOR THE

PURPOSES OF THIS -- OF THE "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" PORTION OF

THE CASE IS MY UNDERSTANDING, BUT PERHAPS I SHOULD GO BACK AND

READ THE DISMISSAL STIPULATION JUST TO MAKE SURE I'M NOT

MISSPEAKING. THAT'S MY CURRENT UNDERSTAND THOUGH.

THE COURT: SIR.

MR. HADDAD: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

I HAD THIS SAME QUESTION ACTUALLY FOR MYSELF PREPARING FOR THE ARGUMENT. AND MY UNDERSTANDING COMES FROM THE SECTION OF THE COMPLAINT THAT BEGINS AT PARAGRAPH 89, AND THAT DESCRIBES PLAINTIFF'S FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FRAUD, DECEIT, AND/OR MISREPRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF HERSELF AND THE EVOO CLASS.

SO IT WAS MY IMPRESSION THAT FRAUD WAS PLEADED ONLY AS TO THE EVOO CLASS, AND BY DISMISSING VIA STIPULATION THE EVOO CLAIMS, THE FRAUD CLAIM WENT WITH IT.

THE COURT: WELL, THAT WAS MY READING WHICH WAS WHY I WAS SEEKING CLARIFICATION.

MR. GUTRIDE: YOUR HONOR, I APOLOGIZE. YOU'RE

CORRECT AS IS MR. HADDAD. I HAVE JUST BEEN ADVISED BY MY

COLLEAGUE THAT SHE HAS CHECKED THAT DOCUMENT AND I APOLOGIZE

FOR MISSTATING THAT.

THE COURT: OKAY.

BACK TO THE PROPOSED CLASS DEFINITION. IT APPEARS AS IF
DISCOVERY HAS SHOWN THAT THE LABELS WITHOUT THE "IMPORTED FROM
ITALY" REFERENCE ROLLED OUT AS EARLY AS THE SECOND QUARTER OF
2015. SO SHOULDN'T THE CLASS THEN END BY LET'S SAY MARCH OF
2015?

MR. GUTRIDE: YOUR HONOR, THERE'S ACTUALLY A BIT OF A DISCREPANCY ON THAT POINT. WE DID DEPOSE THE WITNESS WHO MADE THAT DECLARATION. AT THE DEPOSITION, HIS TESTIMONY WAS THAT THE NEW LABELS DIDN'T ARRIVE UNTIL THE THIRD QUARTER. I BELIEVE IT WAS THE END OF THE THIRD QUARTER. WE ACTUALLY CITE THAT TESTIMONY IN OUR MOTION.

AND THEN SUBSEQUENTLY HE SUBMITTED A DECLARATION THAT I
GUESS BASED ON FURTHER INVESTIGATION ON HIS PART HE HAD FOUND
THAT IT WAS EARLIER THAN HE THOUGHT.

THE COURT: HE THOUGHT -- I'M SORRY. WE HAVE BEEN IN

TRIAL ALL DAY, SO . . . 1 2 MR. GUTRIDE: I AM SORRY. 3 THE COURT: YOU NEED TO KEEP YOUR VOICE UP, PLEASE. MR. GUTRIDE: YES, YOUR HONOR. 4 5 THE COURT: AND YOU'RE DOING A GOOD JOB IN TERMS OF NOT SPEAKING VERY QUICKLY, BUT YOU DO HAVE TO KEEP YOUR VOICE 6 7 UP. 8 MR. GUTRIDE: YES, YOUR HONOR. I APOLOGIZE. 9 SO THE DECLARANT IS, I BELIEVE, MR. MUELLER. HE HAS 10 CORRECTED A STATEMENT THAT WE RELIED ON FROM HIS DEPOSITION TO 11 SAY THAT THE LABELS CHANGED EARLIER. AND AS WE STATED IN OUR 12 REPLY, THE -- ASSUMING THE TRUTH OF HIS CORRECTED STATEMENT, THE REMEDY OR THE APPROPRIATE WAY TO DEAL WITH THAT IS TO CUT 13 14 THE CLASS PERIOD OFF A BIT EARLIER, AS YOUR HONOR HAS 15 SUGGESTED. 16 THE -- SO I THINK IF WE GO TO -- IF YOU DON'T MIND, I CAN 17 PULL UP HIS DECLARATION AND SEE EXACTLY WHAT HE SUGGESTED. WHETHER MARCH IS THE RIGHT DATE, I'M NOT EXACTLY SURE. BUT HE 18 19 SAYS . . . 20 (PAUSE IN THE PROCEEDINGS.) 21 THE COURT: THE REASON THAT OBVIOUSLY ISSUES LIKE THE 22 LENGTH OF THE CLASS, WHETHER SOMEONE -- WHETHER ORGANIC 23 PURCHASES ARE IN THE CLASS OR NOT, ALL OF THOSE -- THOSE 24 PARTICULAR ISSUES RELATE TO HOW YOU THINK YOU ARE GOING TO

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HAVE COMMON PROOF.

GOING BACK TO THE ISSUE OF ORGANIC, IF ORGANIC PURCHASERS

CAN'T BE IN THE CLASS FOR A PORTION, THEN HOW DO YOU

ANTICIPATE COMMON PROOF IF YOU HAVE THEM IN THERE EVEN

UNDER -- EVEN WITH RESPECT TO THE BOTTLES THAT MAY HAVE BEEN

PURCHASED WHILE THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN IN THAT SUBSET OF THE

CLASS?

HAS YOUR EXPERT DEALT WITH THAT DISTINCTION? AND HOW WOULD THEY DEAL WITH THAT DISTINCTION?

MR. GUTRIDE: I'M NOT SURE I UNDERSTAND THE QUESTION.

LET ME SEE IF I CAN REPHRASE IT AND GET -- SEE IF THIS IS WHAT

YOU ARE ASKING, YOUR HONOR.

ARE YOU ASKING WHETHER IN DOING THE DAMAGES ANALYSIS THE EXPERT CAN DETERMINE -- CAN EXCLUDE THE PERIOD OF TIME WHEN IT DIDN'T HAVE THE LABEL OR RATHER TREAT THAT AS A TIME WHEN IT DIDN'T HAVE THE LABEL AND SEE WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS STILL A PREMIUM FOR THE OTHER TIMES? IS THAT THE QUESTION THAT YOUR HONOR IS ASKING?

THE COURT: I GUESS YOU CAN SAY IT THAT WAY.

MR. GUTRIDE: OKAY. THEN I THINK THE ANSWER IS YES,
YOUR HONOR, THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT THE EXPERT IS PREPARED TO DO
IN HIS REGRESSION ANALYSIS; TO TAKE NOT ONLY THESE PRODUCTS BY
THE DEFENDANT, BUT IT IS A WHOLE HOST OF COMPETITIVE OLIVE OIL
PRODUCTS, AND TO ASSIGN VARIABLES BASED ON WHETHER THEY SAY
"IMPORTED FROM ITALY" OR SOMETHING ABOUT ITALY, AND ALSO OTHER
THINGS. WHETHER THEY SAY "EXTRA VIRGIN" OR SOME OTHER GRADE

OF OIL, WHETHER THEY SAY -- THERE ARE A WHOLE LIST OF

VARIABLES THAT HE SAYS HE IS GOING TO LOOK AT, THE PACKAGE

SIZE, THE PACKAGE TYPE, THE SALES CHANNEL, ET CETERA, ET

CETERA. AND THAT THE REGRESSION BASICALLY TAKES ALL OF

THESE -- ALL OF THIS INFORMATION, AND THROUGH A STATISTICAL

COMPUTERIZED PROCESS DETERMINES WHAT FACTORS ON THE BOTTLE ARE

RESPONSIBLE FOR WHICH PORTIONS OF THE PRICE.

IT'S THE SAME TYPE OF ANALYSIS THAT COMPANIES DO ALL THE
TIME WHEN THEY ARE DECIDING SHOULD WE CHANGE OUR LABEL TO MAKE
THIS CLAIM OR THE OTHER CLAIM ON OUR LABEL TO DETERMINE HOW
THAT WILL AFFECT THE PRICING IN THE MARKET. SO THAT IS
EXACTLY WHAT HE WILL DO. AND THAT'S WHAT HE HAS DONE SO FAR.

GETTING BACK TO YOUR HONOR'S PRIOR QUESTION, I HAVE FOUND
THE TESTIMONY FROM MR. MUELLER. IT IS THE VERY LAST SENTENCE
OF PARAGRAPH 22 OF HIS DECLARATION. WHAT HE SAYS IS:

"AFTER CONSULTING WITH SNA'S HEAD OF LOGISTICS AND LOOKING AT SNA'S BUSINESS RECORDS, MY BEST ESTIMATE IS THAT PRODUCTS WITH THE NEW LABELS WOULD HAVE BEGUN TO APPEAR ON RETAIL SHELVES IN MID-2015 AND NO LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 2015."

SO IT'S JUST A RATHER MINOR CORRECTION TO WHAT HE SAID AT DEPOSITION, WHICH IS THAT HE THOUGHT THEY WOULD HAVE ARRIVED IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2015, BUT CERTAINLY BASED ON THAT TESTIMONY WE DO NOT OBJECT TO ENDING THE CLASS PERIOD AT THE END OF THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2015.

THE COURT: AND THAT IN TERMS OF -- TAKE A SEPARATE 1 2 TACT. MOVING TO ASCERTAINABILITY AS OPPOSED TO DAMAGES, HOW 3 IS IT THAT YOU ANTICIPATE SATISFYING THAT COMPONENT WITH ORGANIC PURCHASERS GIVEN THE TIME PERIOD AS OPPOSED TO ANY 4 5 PURCHASER OF THE OIL WHERE WE KNOW THAT ALL THE OTHER BOTTLES HAD THAT PARTICULAR PERIOD? 6 7 SO HOW ARE YOU GOING TO ASCERTAIN THE MEMBERS OF THE 8 CLASS? 9 MR. GUTRIDE: ASCERTAIN THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS? TO KNOW WHO THEY ARE, IN OTHER WORDS? 10 11 THE COURT: WITH RESPECT TO THE ORGANIC PURCHASERS. MR. GUTRIDE: SO THE WAY THAT WE ARE GOING TO 12 13 ASCERTAIN THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS IS THE SAME REGARDLESS OF 14 WHICH TYPE THEY PURCHASED. 15 TO TAKE A STEP BACK, YOUR HONOR, THIS IS A CLASS THAT'S 16 BEING ASCERTAINED BY WHAT'S CALLED SELF-IDENTIFICATION. AND 17 WE HAVE CITED SEVERAL CASES ABOUT THAT METHOD OF 18 IDENTIFICATION. CLASS MEMBERS HAVE TO READ THE DEFINITION, 19 AND DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE COVERED BY IT. AND IF THERE IS LATER SOME REMEDY, THEN THEY WILL HAVE TO COME 20 FORWARD TO CLAIM THAT REMEDY. 21 22 THAT'S A VERY TRADITIONAL THING TO DO IN A CASE LIKE THIS 23 WHERE THERE AREN'T RECORDS OF CLASS MEMBERSHIP. 24 THE ORGANIC PURCHASERS PROVIDE, I WOULD SAY, ONE

ADDITIONAL THING THAT PEOPLE HAVE TO REMEMBER. SO IF YOU --

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THE SIMPLEST WAY TO DEFINE THE CLASS IS ANYONE WHO PURCHASED BERTOLLI -- EXCUSE ME. ANYONE WHO PURCHASED FILIPPO BERIO BRAND OLIVE OIL DURING THIS TIME PERIOD. SO THAT'S THE ONLY THING YOU HAVE TO REMEMBER, DID I PURCHASE THAT BRAND DURING THAT TIME PERIOD.

IF YOU HAVE AN EXCLUSION FOR ORGANIC PURCHASERS DURING A SPECIFIC TIME PERIOD, THEN YOU ALSO HAVE TO REMEMBER IN ADDITION TO DID I PURCHASE THAT BRAND, WAS WHAT I PURCHASED ORGANIC? AND IF SO, WAS IT IN THAT EXCLUDED TIME PERIOD. SO IT MAKES AN ADDITIONAL SLIGHT COMPLICATION FOR THAT SUBGROUP OF PEOPLE TO HAVE TO REMEMBER SOMETHING MORE. BUT THE THEORY UPON WHICH PEOPLE ARE BEING ASCERTAINED IS THE SAME.

TO MAKE IT SIMPLER, ONE THING WE COULD DO IS WE COULD SAY
ALL PEOPLE WHO PURCHASED FILIPPO BERIO OLIVE OIL IN THE TIME
PERIOD EXCEPT FOR ORGANIC. IN OTHER WORDS, EVEN IF YOU
PURCHASED ORGANIC THAT WAS MISLABELED AS BEING IMPORTED FROM
ITALY, YOU ARE NOT GOING TO BE IN THIS CLASS. THAT IS A
LITTLE BIT SIMPLER THAN HAVING TO REMEMBER WHEN DID I PURCHASE
THE ORGANIC.

BUT REALLY ANY OF THOSE POSSIBILITIES ARE APPROVABLE AS A CLASS DEFINITION TO SAY ALL PURCHASES OF OIL EXCEPT FOR ORGANIC OR ALL PURCHASES OF OIL EXCEPT FOR ORGANIC DURING THIS 2014 PERIOD.

THE COURT: MR. HADDAD, I AM INCLINED ACTUALLY IN

THIS CASE TO APPROVE A NARROW CLASS. I THINK THIS IS ONE OF

THOSE CASES WHERE IT IS NARROW ENOUGH THAT IT MEETS ALL OF THE VARIOUS RULE 23 TESTS. AND GIVEN THAT INITIAL INCLINATION,

I'LL LET YOU GO AHEAD AND ARGUE FOR A FEW MINUTES.

MR. HADDAD: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

OUR POSITION FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION WOULD BE THAT THERE

ARE TWO FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS ABOUT THE LABEL IN THIS CASE THAT

DISTINGUISH IT FROM THE OTHER CASES THAT -- CERTAINLY THAT THE

PLAINTIFF HAS RELIED ON HERE AND THAT WILL MEAN THAT

INDIVIDUAL ISSUES WILL IN THE END PREDOMINATE OVER THE COMMON

ISSUES.

THE FIRST OF THESE ATTRIBUTES IS THAT THE LABEL HAS ON THE REVERSE SIDE A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR THE CONSTITUENT OILS THAT ARE BLENDED TO MAKE THIS OLIVE OIL.

AND THAT'S THE CORE ISSUE THAT PLAINTIFF SAYS IS

MISLEADING. SHE SAYS IF YOU LOOK AT THE BOTTLE YOU DON'T

KNOW, AND YOU ARE MISLED TO THINK THAT ALL OF THE CONSTITUENT

OILS COME FROM ITALY. BUT HERE WE HAVE A PLAIN STATEMENT.

NOW, IN THE COMPLAINT IT'S CONFUSING. BECAUSE THE COMPLAINT SAYS THERE'S ONLY SMALL PRINT ON THE BACK OF THE BOTTLE, CRYPTIC INFORMATION AS TO THE ACTUAL NON-ITALIAN ORIGIN OF THE OLIVE OIL.

NOW WE HAVE SUBMITTED, THE COURT HAS ACCEPTED JUDICIAL NOTICE OF A SAMPLE LABEL. AND I ACTUALLY HAVE BROUGHT THE BOTTLE THAT WE PHOTOGRAPHED, THE SAME LIGHT COAT AND THE LIKE SO THE COURT COULD REVIEW THAT.

THE COURT: HAVE YOU SEEN THAT?

MR. GUTRIDE: I HAVEN'T SEEN THAT PARTICULAR BOTTLE,
BUT I HAVE SEEN A PICTURE.

MR. HADDAD: AS I SAY, THE PHOTOGRAPH OF BOTH SIDES IS IN OUR REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE IN CONNECTION WITH THE MOTION TO DISMISS.

(BOTTLE HANDED TO COURT.)

SO ON THE BACK OF THE LABEL PRINTED IN WHITE LETTERS

AGAINST THE BACK LABEL IS THE STATEMENT "PACKED IN ITALY WITH

OLIVE OILS FROM ITALY, SPAIN, GREECE, TUNISIA."

THERE HAS BEEN NO CLAIM THAT THAT STATEMENT IS IN ANY WAY FALSE. THE CLAIM INSTEAD IS THAT REASONABLE CONSUMERS WOULD NOT READ THAT; THAT REASONABLE CONSUMERS INSTEAD WOULD READ THE FRONT OF THE LABEL ONLY. THEY WOULD READ, AND THEY WOULD SEE ON THE FRONT OF THE LABEL THE WORDS "IMPORTED FROM ITALY". AND THE COMPLAINT SAYS THAT THE BOTTLES PROMINENTLY MAKE AN ITALIAN ORIGIN CLAIM ON THE FRONT OF THE BOTTLE.

NOW I WOULD SUGGEST TO YOUR HONOR THAT THE BOTTLES, NOW
THAT THE COURT HAS THE ACTUAL LABELS AND THEY ARE ALL
CONSISTENT IN THIS REGARD, ON THE FRONT OF THE BOTTLE THE
WORDS "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" ARE NOT PROMINENT. THE WORDS
"IMPORTED FROM ITALY" ARE, WE WOULD SUGGEST, LESS PROMINENT
THAN THE DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ON THE BACK.

SO TO OBTAIN CERTIFICATION, THE PLAINTIFF HAS TO SATISFY THE OBJECTIVE REASONABLE CONSUMER TEST.

NOW, THEY RELY HEAVILY ON THE WILLIAMS VERSUS GERBER

DECISION. AND WHEN THE COURT REVIEWS THAT, THE COURT WILL

RECALL THERE'S ACTUALLY A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LABEL OF THE

GERBER FRUIT JUICE PRODUCT THAT WAS THE SUBJECT OF THAT MOTION

TO DISMISS AND APPEAL. AND THE COURT HOLDS THAT FOR PURPOSES

OF A MOTION TO DISMISS, THE PLAINTIFFS COULD HAVE STANDING TO

SAY THAT THEY DIDN'T READ THE SPECIFIC INGREDIENTS AND INSTEAD

WERE MISLED BY THE FRONT OF THE LABEL.

BUT IN THAT CASE THE FRONT OF THE LABEL WAS AN ENORMOUS

LETTERING FRUIT JUICE SNACK AND PICTURES OF VARIOUS TYPES OF

FRUITS, ORANGES, GRAPEFRUITS, BERRIES, AND SO ON. AND IT WAS

ONLY IN THE SMALL PRINT OF THE INGREDIENTS THAT YOU LEARNED

THAT THE ACTUAL CONTENTS WERE CORN SYRUP OR CANE SYRUP, SUGAR

AND THIRD SOME GRAPE JUICE.

SO THERE WAS A VERY PROMINENT STATEMENT ON THE FRONT AND A VERY MODEST AND NOT ENTIRELY A DISCLAIMER. IT WAS YOU HAD TO PUT TWO AND TWO TOGETHER TO FIGURE OUT THERE WASN'T FRUIT IN THERE.

WE HAVE THE REVERSE, I WOULD SAY, HERE. WE ALSO THINK GERBER IS NOT HELPFUL TO THE PLAINTIFFS BECAUSE THAT'S A MOTION TO DISMISS.

THE COURT: LET ME ASK YOU ON THAT ONE POINT THOUGH.

TO ME SOUNDS MORE LIKE A SUMMARY JUDGMENT ISSUE THAN IT

DOES A CLASS CERT ISSUE. AT CLASS CERT JUDGES WALK A FINE

LINE BETWEEN MERITS ANALYSIS AND NON-MERITS ANALYSIS. AND

THAT'S WHY I ALWAYS LOVE TO HAVE TRIAL JUDGES ON APPELLATE

COURTS SO THAT THEY CAN -- SOMEONE CAN EXPLAIN IN CONFERENCE

THE STRUGGLES THAT WE HAVE TRYING TO PARSE OUT HOW WE ARE

SUPPOSED TO DEAL WITH THE OPINIONS THAT COME DOWN.

BUT, YOU KNOW, WE STRUGGLE WITH HOW MUCH MERITS ANALYSIS
WE ARE SUPPOSED TO BE DOING. THAT SUGGESTS TO ME THAT WHAT
YOU'RE SAYING IS AS A MATTER OF LAW THERE'S NO TRIABLE ISSUE
AS OPPOSED TO WHETHER OR NOT THERE'S A COMMON ISSUE THAT
SHOULD BE LITIGATED.

MR. HADDAD: RIGHT.

THE COURT: THERE'S A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE THERE.

MR. HADDAD: THERE IS. I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS THAT

STRAIGHT ON BECAUSE I WOULD -- LAST THING I WANT TO DO IS HAVE

THE COURT THINK I AM ARGUING A MERITS ISSUE. I REALLY AM NOT.

MS. KUMAR VERY WELL MAY BE ABLE TO SIT IN FRONT OF A JURY AND CREDIBLY EXPLAIN, YOU KNOW WHAT? I LOOKED AT THIS. I FOUND THAT -- A STATEMENT ABOUT "IMPORTED FROM ITALY". I THOUGHT I HAD A HUNDRED PERCENT ITALIAN SOURCED OLIVE OIL. I CHECKED THE BEST BY DATE, IT LOOKED GOOD, AND OFF I WENT. IF THE JURY BELIEVES THAT AND ALL THE REST OF HER CLAIMS, THEY'LL FIND FOR HER.

BUT HERE, THE COURT HAS TO ASK, WE WOULD SUBMIT, A
SEPARATE QUESTION. THE COURT HAS TO ASK IS THAT WHAT
REASONABLE CONSUMERS, AND ALL THE PURCHASERS WOULD BE
REASONABLE IN THIS ASPECT, IS THAT WHAT THEY ALL WOULD DO SO

THAT I HAVE A COMMON COHESIVE CLASS.

AND THAT CONCEPT OF COHESION IS WHAT JUDGE BREYER REFERRED TO IN THE JONES CASE. AND IT'S VERY MUCH, TO GO TO THE COURT OF APPEALS, IT'S VERY MUCH WHAT THE CALIFORNIA COURT OF APPEAL WAS CONCERNED WITH IN THE TUCKER CASE. AND IT'S TUCKER VERSUS PACIFIC BELL, AND WE HAVE TALKED ABOUT THIS CASE. BUT THE GIST OF TUCKER WAS, THE PLAINTIFF SAID THE GENERAL STATEMENTS THAT PHONE COMPANIES MAKE ABOUT HOW MANY MINUTES THEY'RE SELLING YOU IN A PLAN ARE MISLEADING BECAUSE, IN FACT, YOU GET FEWER MINUTES BECAUSE EACH CALL THAT GOES FOR A PARTIAL MINUTE IS THEN ROUNDED UP SO THAT AT THE END OF THE DAY, YOU DON'T GET THE FULL 200 OR WHATEVER MINUTES THERE WERE.

AND THE COURT SAID YOU CANNOT HAVE A CLASS ACTION ON THAT BECAUSE IF YOU READ THE CONSUMER AGREEMENT, IT TELLS YOU WE ROUND UP. AND WHILE THERE MAY BE SOME INDIVIDUALS WHO DIDN'T SEE THE CONSUMER AGREEMENT, WE CAN'T SAY THAT THE WHOLE CLASS IS FULL OF REASONABLE CONSUMERS WHO NEVER READ THE CONSUMER AGREEMENT. SO THEY REFUSED TO CERTIFY THE CLASS.

I THINK THAT'S THE SITUATION WE ARE IN HERE. WE NEED TO ASK, IS THERE COMMON PROOF OF DECEPTION? AND IN TUCKER THE COURT SAID, YOU KNOW WHAT? ANYBODY WHO READ THE STATEMENT THAT WE DON'T ROUND UP WOULD KNOW THAT WE'RE NOT ROUNDING UP.

AND THE EXACT SAME THING IS TRUE HERE. ANYONE WHO READS
THAT THE SOURCE OF THE OILS IS THE COUNTRIES OF ITALY, SPAIN,
GREECE, AND TUNISIA KNOWS THAT THAT IS THE SOURCE OF THE OILS.

SO UNLESS WE ARE PREPARED TO SAY THAT NO ONE REASONABLY WOULD EVER READ THAT LANGUAGE, THEN WE WOULD SUBMIT WE DON'T HAVE A COHESIVE CLASS BECAUSE IT'S GOING TO CONTAIN PEOPLE WHO READ THAT.

AND WHILE WE UNDERSTAND THERE'S CONCERN ABOUT FINE PRINT DISCLOSURES, THAT STATEMENT APPEARS RIGHT NEXT TO THE NUTRITIONAL LABELING THAT'S REQUIRED BY LAW. WE KNOW THAT FEDERAL LAW PRESUMES THAT IT'S REASONABLE TO PLACE NUTRITIONAL LABELING IN THE SAME POSITION THAT WE ARE PLACING OUR STATEMENT ABOUT THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR THE BLENDED OILS.

AND I SUBMIT THAT I WOULD BE VERY SURPRISED IF IN THE

ABSENCE OF A STATEMENT, LET'S SAY THERE WAS SOME ADDITIONAL

STATEMENT WE NEEDED TO MAKE ABOUT OUR OIL, IF WE CAME TO A

COURT AND SAID YOU KNOW WHAT? WE WOULD LIKE TO PUT IT IN

SMALL BLACK FONT AGAINST A GREEN BACKGROUND UP IN THIS TINY

CORNER OF THE FRONT OF OUR LABEL. I WOULD BE HARD PRESSED TO

THINK A COURT WOULD SAY, NO, THAT'S RIGHT, THAT'S WHERE IT

GOES, NOT ON THE BACK WITH ALL THE OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION

THAT'S REQUIRED.

SO I THINK IT'S, AT A MINIMUM, IT'S VERY DIFFICULT TO SAY UNDER THE OBJECTIVE TEST THAT IT'S AN OBJECTIVELY UNREASONABLE DISCLOSURE THAT NO ONE WOULD EVER REASONABLY LOOK AT. SO THAT'S OUR FIRST POINT.

I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE THE SECOND POINT, IF THE COURT HAS TIME, AND THAT'S REALLY INDEPENDENT IN SOME SENSE TO THE FIRST

POINT.

ACTUALLY ONE FINAL THING. THIS DISCLOSURE ISSUE IS NOT PRESENT AT ALL IN THE SAFEWAY CASE WHICH MY COLLEAGUE HAS ALERTED THE COURT TO THE TENTATIVE OPINION IN THE SAFEWAY MATTERS. THERE IS NO DISCUSSION OF THIS ISSUE THERE.

ALL RIGHT. TO THE SECOND POINT --

THE COURT: THAT'S THE ONE BY JUDGE SMITH?

MR. HADDAD: I BELIEVE THAT'S RIGHT, IN ALAMEDA

COUNTY. COUNSEL WROTE TO YOU ABOUT THAT I THINK ON FRIDAY.

SO THE SECOND POINT GOES TO, WELL, WHAT -- WHAT IS IT
ABOUT THE "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" PHRASE THAT ALLOWS US TO SAY
THAT THERE'S BEEN EXPOSURE TO A MISLEADING STATEMENT THAT
WOULD BE COMMONLY, YOU KNOW, DECEPTIVE TO ALL; THAT THERE'S
A -- IS THERE A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT "IMPORTED FROM
ITALY" MEANS IN THE CONTEXT OF A LABEL ON A BOTTLE OF OLIVE
OIL THAT WOULD MEAN THAT EVERYBODY WOULD, IF THEY READ IT,
EVERYBODY WOULD TAKE IT THE SAME WAY.

AND PLAINTIFF SIMPLY HAS NO PROOF, WE SUBMIT, THAT THERE IS ANY SUCH COMMON UNDERSTANDING. YOU KNOW, IN THE FIRST PLACE, PLAINTIFF'S OWN TESTIMONY ABOUT HER UNDERSTANDING OF THIS WORD IS DIFFERENT TODAY, SHE TESTIFIED, THAN IT WAS AT THE TIME OF HER PURCHASE.

TODAY SHE UNDERSTANDS IT TO MEAN SHIPPED OUT OF ONE

COUNTRY INTO ANOTHER. AND IF THE COURT WERE TO LOOK AT THE

DICTIONARY DEFINITION, WE CITED A COUPLE OF DICTIONARY

DEFINITIONS IN OUR BRIEF, THE COURT WOULD SEE THAT THE COMMON DICTIONARY DEFINITION OF "IMPORTED" IS TO BE BROUGHT IN FROM.

NOW, IT DOESN'T MEAN THAT SOME CONSUMERS MIGHT NOT

UNDERSTAND IT THE WAY MS. KUMAR DID, BUT IT'S FUNDAMENTAL TO

ASK -- CAN WE REALLY SAY THAT NO OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE

CONSUMER WOULD UNDERSTAND "IMPORTED" TO BE BROUGHT IN FROM OR

SHIPPED IN FROM?

AND THERE'S NO SURVEY EVIDENCE ON THE MEANING OF "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" SO PLAINTIFFS HAVEN'T GIVEN ANY SURVEY QUESTION OR ANSWER ON WHAT IS "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" MEAN. AND THE REGULATIONS THEY CITE DON'T ANSWER THE QUESTION OF WHAT "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" MEANS. THERE'S NO REGULATION THAT SAYS YOU CAN ONLY SAY "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" IN THIS, THAT, OR THE OTHER CIRCUMSTANCE.

AND THAT'S CRITICALLY IMPORTANT. THE CLOSEST REGULATION

THAT PROVIDES GUIDANCE HERE IS 19 CFR SECTION 134.46, WHICH

PLAINTIFFS HAVE CITED IN THEIR BRIEF, WHICH SAYS THAT -- AND I

WILL PARAPHRASE FOR SIMPLICITY, THAT IF A FOREIGN COUNTRY'S

NAME APPEARS ON A LABEL, AND NOW I WILL QUOTE, "THERE SHALL

APPEAR" ELLIPSIS, "IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO SUCH WORDS" ELLIPSIS,

"THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN" AND THEN FURTHER ELLIPSIS.

SO IT'S THIS "CLOSE PROXIMITY" IDEA THAT IS IN THE REG.

AND THAT'S THE CLOSEST REG THERE IS. SO LET'S COMPARE THIS TO

THE CASE -- TO THE CASES THAT THEY RELY ON SUCH AS THE BROWN

VERSUS HAIN CELESTIAL, I THINK WAS THE NAME OF THE DEFENDANT

CASE WHERE THE CALIFORNIA ORGANIC PRODUCTS ACT WAS AT STAKE.

AND THERE YOU HAD A STATUTORY DEFINITION THAT SAYS A PRODUCT'S ORGANIC ONLY IF IT'S AT LEAST 70 PERCENT ORGANIC. SO THERE YOU KNEW WHAT YOU WERE DEALING WITH. IF YOU WERE GOING TO PUT "ORGANIC" ON YOUR LABEL, AND THERE'S NO SUGGESTION IN THAT CASE THAT ORGANIC WAS JUST A TINY LITTLE BLACK LETTERING ON A DARK FONT, BUT YOU KNEW WHAT YOU HAD TO DO UNDER STATE LAW TO USE THAT WORD AT ALL. YOU HAD TO BE 70 PERCENT ORGANIC.

HERE, THERE'S NOTHING THAT SAYS YOU CAN ONLY USE THE WORD
"IMPORTED" FROM A COUNTRY IF A HUNDRED PERCENT OF THE
CONSTITUENT PARTS ARE SOURCED FROM THAT COUNTRY.

SO, YOU KNOW, IN THIS CASE I THINK WE ARE REALLY A LOT CLOSER TO THE JONES DECISION THAN TO ANY OF THE OTHER DECISIONS THAT HAVE BEEN CITED TO THE COURT. IN JONES, THE ISSUE WAS THE WORD "NATURAL". AND THE COURT EXPLAINED THERE JUST ISN'T A SINGLE CONTROLLING DEFINITION OF THE WORD "NATURAL". THE FDA HAD NO REGULATIONS, ONLY A POLICY GUIDE THAT WAS ADVISORY AND THUS INSUFFICIENT TO CREATE A CONTROLLING DEFINITION.

AND SO, AGAIN, TO BE -- TO BE CLEAR, THE SAME POINT

APPLIES ON THIS ARGUMENT AS TO THE PRIOR ARGUMENT ABOUT THE

MERITS. WE ARE NOT SAYING THAT THEY CAN OR CAN'T, IF THEY

WENT TO THE MERITS -- WE DON'T THINK THEY WOULD WIN OBVIOUSLY

ON THE MERITS FOR THE REASONS I JUST SAID. BUT LET'S ASSUME

THEY COULD. IT DOESN'T REALLY MATTER BECAUSE THERE STILL HAS
TO BE, FROM THE CONSUMER PERSPECTIVE, THERE STILL HAS TO BE A
SATISFACTION BY THEM WITH EVIDENCE THAT THE OBJECTIVELY
REASONABLE CONSUMER WOULD ALL UNDERSTAND THESE WORDS IN THE
WAY THAT THEY SAY THE LAW REQUIRES, EVEN THOUGH THEY CANNOT
POINT TO A LAW THAT SAYS THAT.

AND SO IN THE ABSENCE OF EVIDENCE OF THAT OBJECTIVELY
REASONABLE UNDERSTANDING, WHAT WE HAVE GOT IS AN AMBIGUOUS
PHRASE THAT ONE PURCHASER MAY INTERPRET ONE WAY, ANOTHER MAY
INTERPRET ANOTHER, AND A THIRD MAY NEVER HAVE SEEN, THAT A
FOURTH MAY HAVE SEEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CLEAR, EXPRESS,
AND TRUTHFUL STATEMENT ON THE BACK WHICH, FRANKLY, IS AT
LEAST, WE THINK, IS THE SAME FONT SIZE AND A LOT EASIER TO
READ BECAUSE OF THE WAY IT'S PRINT.

THE COURT: DIDN'T THE FONT SIZE CHANGE OVER TIME THOUGH?

MR. HADDAD: ON THE "IMPORTED FROM ITALY", YES, YOUR HONOR. ON THE CHALLENGED PHRASE IT SHRANK DURING THE TIME PERIOD. SO IN ADDITION TO THE ORGANICS ISSUE THAT YOUR HONOR RAISED, HOW DO WE DEAL WITH THAT? I MEAN -- AND WE SHOW IN MR. MUELLER'S DECLARATION, WE SHOWED EXEMPLARS OF HOW IT SHRUNK. THIS IS NOT AS SMALL AS IT GOT OVER THE TIME PERIOD. I DIDN'T BRING THE SMALLEST ONE.

BUT THE COURT CAN LOOK AT THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE LABEL,

AND THE COURT WILL SEE THE FONT SIZE SHRINKS TO BELOW SIX

FONT. AND, YOU KNOW, THERE ARE BOTTLES ON THE STORE AT THE SAME TIME, THERE'S AN ORGANIC BOTTLE WITHOUT AN "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" ON IT.

IF A STORE ALSO SELLS ANY OTHER LINE BESIDES THE ORGANIC,
THEN THE ONES, YOU KNOW, WITH IT WILL BE SIDE BY SIDE. WHICH
ONE WILL THE CUSTOMER LOOK AT? DID THEY SEE THE ONE WITH THE
LESS THAT SIX-POINT FONT? WOULD YOU EVEN SEE -- YOU HAVE TO
SCRUTINIZE THESE BOTTLES, I WOULD SUBMIT.

IT'S A LITTLE BIT LIKE THE GAME WHERE THEY SAY HOW MANY,
YOU KNOW, OF THESE FIGURES CAN YOU FIND ON THE PAGE. AND YOU
HAVE TO LOOK AROUND TO SEE THE ONE THAT YOUR EYE IS
IMMEDIATELY DRAWN TO.

I THINK WHEN THE COURT LOOKS AT THE LABEL, THE COURT WILL

SEE THE EYE IS DRAWN TO THE NAME OF THE BRAND, TO THE

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT, AND TO ITS USE FOR, IN THE CASE OF

EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OIL, FOR DRESSING AND MARINADES. THAT'S

THE PRODUCT THAT'S BEING SOLD, AND THERE'S A PRICE. AND

IT'S -- WE WOULD SUGGEST THE ISSUE OF WHETHER YOU WERE EVEN

EXPOSED, WHILE IT'S OFTEN SAID TO BE AN EXPOSURE IS A COMMON

ISSUE IN A LABELING CASE, WE WOULD SAY, YES, IF IT'S GERBER.

IF THE NAME OF YOUR PRODUCT IS FRUIT JUICE SNACK. IF THE NAME

OF YOUR PRODUCT IN THE RECENT MULLINS CASE IS JOINT JUICE, IF

THE NAME OF YOUR PRODUCT IS MISLEADING, YES. BUT HERE --

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT. I HAVE IT.

MR. HADDAD: -- DIFFERENT QUESTION.

DIANE E. SKILLMAN, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER, USDC (510) 451-2930

1	THE COURT: RESPONSE.
2	MR. GUTRIDE: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.
3	I THINK I WOULD HIKE TO BE START BY SAYING THAT I AGREE
4	WITH YOUR HONOR'S INCLINATION
5	THE COURT: I'M SURE YOU DO.
6	MR. GUTRIDE: OF COURSE. AND ALSO
7	THE COURT: I WOULD LIKE ACTUALLY TO HEAR PRIMARILY
8	ABOUT THE EVIDENCE.
9	MR. GUTRIDE: YES, YOUR HONOR.
10	SO, FIRST OF ALL, THE MAJORITY OF THE ARGUMENT THAT'S BEEN
11	MADE TODAY IS, IN FACT, A MERITS ARGUMENT. IT'S NOT A CLASS
12	CERT ARGUMENT.
13	THE COURT: WHAT IS YOUR EVIDENCE?
14	MR. GUTRIDE: THE EVIDENCE ON WHICH ON WHY THIS IS
15	MISLEADING, YOUR HONOR?
16	THE COURT: THE EVIDENCE THAT YOU ARE GOING TO
17	PROFFER TO A JURY TO DEMONSTRATE OR EVIDENCE THAT EVERYBODY
18	HAS A CONSISTENT VIEW.
19	MR. GUTRIDE: OKAY. SO THERE'S I HAVE TWO
20	RESPONSES TO THAT, YOUR HONOR, OR MAYBE THREE RESPONSES.
21	FIRST IS THAT IT'S WE DO NOT ACTUALLY HAVE TO DO THAT
22	BECAUSE THIS IS A REPRESENTATION THAT IS UNLAWFUL UNDER THE
23	TARIFF ACT AND UNDER THE FOOD DRUG AND COSMETIC ACT.
24	MR. HADDAD DID READ A PORTION OF ONE OF THE RELEVANT
25	REGULATIONS WHICH SAYS THAT IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING ABOUT A

COUNTRY ON A LABEL, YOU HAVE TO SAY WHAT THE TRUE COUNTRY OF 1 2 ORIGIN IS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THAT STATEMENT. PUTTING SOMETHING ON THE BACK OF THE LABEL, THE BACK LABEL 3 OF A BOTTLE IS NOT IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO A REPRESENTATION ON 4 5 THE FRONT. THE COURT: SO YOUR PERSPECTIVE IS THAT THE STATEMENT 6 7 AS A MATTER OF LAW "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" IS BY DEFINITION A 8 STATEMENT OF ORIGIN? 9 IS THAT YOUR -- IN RESPONSE TO --10 MR. GUTRIDE: NO. 11 THE COURT: IN RESPONSE TO WHAT YOU SAID --12 MR. GUTRIDE: NO, YOUR HONOR. OUR ARGUMENT IS AS 13 FOLLOWS: THAT WHEN YOU MAKE ANY CLAIM ABOUT A COUNTRY ON A LABEL, I CAN READ THE REGULATION, THAT YOU HAVE TO SAY WHAT 14 15 THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN IS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY. 16 AND THE COUNTRY -- WHAT THAT TERMS QUOTE "COUNTRY OF 17 ORIGIN" UNQUOTE IS ACTUALLY A DEFINED TERM IN THE REGULATIONS, AND THERE ARE MANY INTERPRETIVE DECISIONS ABOUT WHAT THAT 18 19 MEANS. THIS PRODUCT DOES NOT HAVE ITALY AS IT'S QUOTE "COUNTRY OF ORIGIN" UNQUOTE. BECAUSE --20 21 THE COURT: COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, THOUGH, UNDER THE 22 STATUTE, REFERS TO STATEMENTS THAT ARE PRECEDED BY REFERENCES 23 TO "MADE IN" OR "PRODUCT OF". LIKE "MADE IN THE U.S.A.," 24 RIGHT?

I'M TRYING TO UNDERSTAND. BECAUSE YOU'VE MADE -- THE

25

FIRST ARGUMENT YOU ARE MAKING HERE SOUNDS LIKE SUMMARY

JUDGMENT. THAT IS, WE DON'T EVEN HAVE TO GO TO A JURY. AS A

MATTER OF LAW, IT'S UNLAWFUL. AND SO WHAT IS THERE FOR A JURY

TO DECIDE?

THAT'S WHY I AM ASKING THE QUESTION. ARE YOU SAYING, IS

IT YOUR POSITION THAT "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" IS AS A MATTER OF

LAW A STATEMENT OF ORIGIN? AND THE CFR ACTUALLY DOESN'T

SUPPORT THAT, SO I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT YOUR POSITION IS.

MR. GUTRIDE: I WILL TRY TO -- I'M TRYING TO BE VERY PRECISE, YOUR HONOR, AND I APOLOGIZE THAT IT'S CONFUSING.
HERE'S HOW IT GOES.

WE ARE NOT SAYING THAT THE WORDS "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" ARE

A QUOTE "STATEMENT OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN." THAT'S A

DEFINED TERM.

WHAT WE SAY IS THAT -- AND THIS IS FROM THE SAME
REGULATION THAT MR. HADDAD READ, 19 CFR 134.46. WHAT THAT
REGULATION SAYS IS THAT IF YOU USE A COUNTRY NAME AT ALL, IT
DOESN'T HAVE TO SAY "MADE IN", IT DOESN'T SAY "PRODUCT OF", IT
JUST SAYS IF IN ANY CASE IN WHICH THE WORDS QUOTE "UNITED
STATES" UNQUOTE, OR QUOTE "AMERICAN" UNQUOTE, THE LETTERS
QUOTE "U.S.A." UNQUOTE, ANY VARIATION OF SUCH WORDS OR
LETTERS, OR THE NAME OF ANY CITY OR LOCATION IN THE UNITED
STATES, OR THE NAME OF ANY FOREIGN COUNTRY OR LOCALITY OTHER
THAN THE COUNTRY OR LOCALITY IN WHICH THE ARTICLE WAS
MANUFACTURED OR PRODUCED, APPEAR ON AN IMPORTED ARTICLE OR ITS

CONTAINER, AND THOSE WORDS, LETTERS, OR NAMES MAY MISLEAD OR DECEIVE THE ULTIMATE PURCHASER AS TO THE ACTUAL COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF THE ARTICLE, THERE SHALL APPEAR LEGIBLY AND PERMANENT IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO SUCH WORDS, LETTERS, OR NAME AND AT LEAST — AND IN AT LEAST A COMPARABLE SIZE THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

AND THAT IS WHAT IS MISSING FROM THE FRONT OF THIS LABEL.

THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DOES NOT APPEAR THERE. BECAUSE WHAT IT

NEEDS TO SAY, AS IS REFLECTED IN THE CUSTOMS AND BORDER

PROTECTION BUREAU RULINGS ABOUT OLIVE OIL, IF IT SAYS ON

THE -- THAT IT CANNOT SAY QUOTE "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" ON THE

FRONT LABEL. WHAT IT NEEDS TO SAY IS, AT A MINIMUM, IF IT

SAYS "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" IT HAS TO SAY RIGHT AFTER THAT

"MADE FROM OILS FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES" OR "BLENDED IN

ITALY FROM OILS FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES". IT CANNOT SAY

THAT ON THE BACK.

THE COURT: SO SUMMARY JUDGMENT.

MR. GUTRIDE: THAT IS THE FIRST RESPONSE. WE WILL BE ASKING FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ASSUMING YOUR HONOR DENIES OUR MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, THEN MOVING TO WHAT WE WOULD ACTUALLY PRESENT EVIDENCE AT A TRIAL WOULD BE AT LEAST THE FOLLOWING TWO OTHER THINGS.

ONE IS THAT THE DEFENDANT'S INTENTIONALLY PLACED THIS

INFORMATION ON THE FRONT LABEL, AND WHETHER IT'S SMALL OR NOT,

THESE LABELS -- THE LABELS THEMSELVES, YOUR HONOR, ARE QUITE

SMALL. AND AS ANY PRODUCT LABELING PERSON CAN TELL YOU, REAL ESTATE IS OF A PREMIUM WHEN YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT A CONSUMER PRODUCT. THE FACT THEY CHOSE TO TAKE UP THIS PORTION OF THE LABEL WITH THIS STATEMENT IS BECAUSE THEY KNOW THAT PEOPLE CARE ABOUT IT AND THAT IT AFFECTS THE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

AND WE HAVE PUT BEFORE YOUR HONOR, EVEN ON THIS CLASS
CERTIFICATION MOTION, SOME OF THE COLOR FROM THE DOCUMENTS,
FROM THE INTERNAL DOCUMENTS THAT SHOW THAT. THEY HAVE DONE
STUDIES ABOUT WHAT CONSUMERS CARE ABOUT IN TERMS OF THEIR
OILS. THEY HAVE INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS WHERE THEY TALKED
ABOUT OFFERING A FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON THE WEBSITE
THAT WOULD HAVE MADE IT CLEARER THAT THE OIL IS NOT FROM
ITALY, AND THEY DECIDED NOT TO DO THAT.

THEY KNOW, THEY DID IT INTENTIONALLY TO MISLEAD PEOPLE.

THAT'S THE SECOND POINT. THERE IS CASE LAW THAT SAYS WHEN

THERE IS INTENT, THAT YOU CAN INFER FROM THAT THERE IS

MATERIALITY.

AND THE THIRD POINT, YOUR HONOR, WOULD BE GENERAL EVIDENCE OF MATERIALITY WHICH WOULD BE IN THE NATURE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY BASED ON, FOR EXAMPLE, THE SURVEYS THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS COMMISSIONED AS TO WHAT PEOPLE THINK. THE SURVEYS AND THE EVIDENCE THAT MR. WEIR HAS PUT IN HIS DECLARATION WHICH TALKS ABOUT HOW HISTORICALLY THERE IS, IN FACT, A PRICE PREMIUM ASSOCIATED WITH OIL, OLIVE OIL THAT IS LABELED AS BEING FROM ITALY. THAT COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DO AFFECT

THE PRICE.

WE MIGHT VERY WELL PUT IN OUR OWN SURVEY EVIDENCE, HIRE

OUR OWN SURVEY EXPERT TO GO OUT AND FIND OUT WHAT PEOPLE THINK

ABOUT THIS AND WHAT THEY BELIEVE IT MEANS.

BUT ALL OF THAT WILL BE TO GOING TO SHOW THAT A REASONABLE CONSUMER WOULD BE LIKELY TO BE MISLED BY THIS PHRASE.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

VERY BRIEF RESPONSE.

MR. HADDAD: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR. I WILL BE BRIEF.

ON THE POINT ABOUT THE SUMMARY JUDGMENT ARGUMENT, WE ARE

NOT HERE ON AN INJUNCTION CLASS AND WE ARE NOT HERE ON A

MOTION TO DISMISS. THEY NEED TO CERTIFY A CLASS OF PEOPLE WHO

WERE HARMED. AND THERE'S NO HARM IF YOU'RE NOT MISLED. SO

WHAT A REG SAYS, AND WHAT, YOU KNOW, CUSTOMS VIOLATION IT

DOESN'T MATTER. IT DOESN'T CREATE HARM UNLESS THE CONSUMER IS

MISLED FOR RESTITUTION PURPOSES FOR A CLASS.

SECOND, HE HAS NO REGULATION THAT SAYS THAT THE BACK OF A LABEL IS NOT CLOSE PROXIMITY WITH THE FRONT. HE HAS CUSTOMS OFFICIALS APPLYING IT TO AN INDIVIDUAL LABEL, WHICH IS NOT IN THE RECORD. THE PRODUCT'S NOT IN THE RECORD. THE LETTER'S IN THE RECORD, BUT WHAT'S ALSO IN THE RECORD IS CUSTOMS HAS NEVER OBJECTED, EVER TO THE FILIPPO BERIO LABEL.

WITH RESPECT TO THE SURVEYS, THE CLOSEST HE CAME TO

ANSWERING THE COURT'S QUESTION AS TO WHAT'S THE EVIDENCE OF A

COMMON UNDERSTANDING WAS A SURVEY THEY HE SAID THEY COULD DO

IN THE FUTURE. THE SURVEYS IN THE RECORD THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS DONE, NONE OF THEM SURVEYS THE MEANING OF "IMPORTED FROM ITALY". THE COURT CAN LOOK AT EVERY QUESTION THAT'S HERE.

NONE SAYS WOULD DO YOU UNDERSTAND "IMPORTED FROM ITALY" TO MEAN. AND HE HAS NO -- THE DOCUMENTS HE SAYS FROM THE COMPANY TALK ABOUT THE ISSUE OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR THOSE KINDS OF THINGS GENERALLY, BUT IT STILL DOESN'T ESTABLISH A COMMONALITY OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE CHALLENGED STATEMENT.

THANK YOU.

MR. GUTRIDE: MAY I RESPOND TO JUST ONE POINT, YOUR HONOR?

THE COURT: I WOULD LIKE YOU TO RESPOND ON THE HARM --

MR. GUTRIDE: YES, YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: -- GIVEN THAT I AGREE WE DON'T HAVE AN INJUNCTIVE CLASS HERE.

MR. GUTRIDE: YOUR HONOR, THE REASON THAT THERE'S

HARM IS FOR -- IS IDENTIFIED AT LENGTH IN MR. WEIR'S

DECLARATION AND PARTICULARLY IN HIS REPLY DECLARATION WHERE HE RESPONDS TO ALL THE OBJECTIONS THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS RAISED;

THAT THERE IS A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT PREMIUM THAT IS

ATTRIBUTABLE TO THIS STATEMENT ON OLIVE OIL LABELS. SO ALL

CONSUMERS PAY MORE FOR THE OLIVE OIL THAN THEY WOULD HAVE PAID HAD THAT REPRESENTATION NOT BEEN ON THE BOTTLES. THAT'S THE HARM. AND THAT IS THE SAME HARM THAT IS IDENTIFIED IN THE

PULASKI CASE FROM THE NINTH CIRCUIT RECENTLY.

THE ONE OTHER POINT I WANTED TO MAKE, YOUR HONOR, IS THAT, IN FACT, THERE ARE MANY REGULATIONS THAT SAY THAT PUTTING SOMETHING ON THE BACK LABEL IS NOT IN PROXIMITY TO THE FRONT.

THE FDA HAS AN ENTIRE BODY OF LAW ABOUT SOMETHING CALLED
THE PRIMARY -- EXCUSE ME, THE PRINCIPLE DISPLAY PANEL WHICH IS
KNOWN AS THE FRONT PANEL ON THE PACKAGE. AND THAT IS WHERE -IF YOU MAKE STATEMENTS ON THE PRINCIPLE DISPLAY PANEL, LIKE IN
GERBER WHERE YOU -- THE STATEMENT WAS TRUE, IT IS A FRUIT
JUICE SNACK; WHAT'S MISLEADING ABOUT IT IS THE PICTURES OF THE
SPECIFIC FRUIT, BECAUSE THOSE FRUITS WERE NOT IN THERE. WHAT
WAS IN THERE WAS GRAPE JUICE.

AND IF YOU SAY SOMETHING OR SHOW A PICTURE OF SOMETHING ON THE PRINCIPLE DISPLAY PANEL THAT IS LIKELY TO MISLEAD PEOPLE, YOU ARE REQUIRED TO CORRECT THAT ON THE FRONT DISPLAY PANEL.

AND THERE ARE MANY EXAMPLES OF THIS, YOUR HONOR.

YOU MIGHT -- NEXT TIME YOU ARE IN THE SUPERMARKET, IF YOU LOOK AT A PACKAGE OF CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES AND YOU'LL SEE A PICTURE OF A COOKIE, AND IF IT'S LARGER THAN THE REAL SIZE THAT IT MAKES IT SEEM LIKE THE CHOCOLATE CHIPS ARE REALLY BIG, THERE WILL BE A DISCLAIMER THAT SAYS LARGER THAN ACTUAL SIZE. IT WILL SAY IT RIGHT THERE NEXT TO THE PICTURE OF THE COOKIE BECAUSE IT IS NOT PERMITTED TO MISLEAD PEOPLE ON THE PRINCIPLE DISPLAY PANEL, WHICH IS EXACTLY WHAT THE DEFENDANTS HAVE DONE HERE.

THE COURT: HOW MANY CASES HAVE YOU TRIED THAT ARE CLASS ACTIONS?

MR. GUTRIDE: ME, PERSONALLY, I HAVE NOT TRIED ANY CLASS ACTIONS, YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: IS THERE ANYBODY ON THE PLAINTIFF'S SIDE

AT YOUR FIRM WHO HAS ACTUALLY TRIED A CLASS ACTION LAWSUIT?

MR. GUTRIDE: AT MY FIRM, NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE. AT THE -- AT MY CO-COUNSEL'S FIRM, I COULD NOT -- I CANNOT SAY FOR SURE.

I CAN TELL YOUR HONOR THAT IT'S VERY RARE THAT THESE CASES
GO TO TRIAL. THIS MAY BE ONE THAT DOES. I HAVE TRIED OTHER
CASES AND I DO FEEL CONFIDENT THAT WE CAN TRY THESE CASES, BUT
IT'S QUITE RARE. IT IS FEWER THAN 1 PERCENT OF THESE TYPES OF
CASES THAT GO TO TRIAL.

THE COURT: I AGREE IT'S RARE. AND THE PROBLEM -ONE OF THE PROBLEMS I AM SEEING IS THAT IN THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES
WHERE SOMEONE HAS TO GO TO TRIAL AND THEY HAVE NEVER TRIED A
CASE, IT ENDS UP BEING SOMEWHAT OF A DISASTER. BECAUSE IF YOU
HAVE NEVER TRIED A CLASS ACTION CASE AND YOU ARE GRANTED CERT
AND THEN YOU ACTUALLY HAVE TO TRY IT, I AM FINDING THAT CLASS
COUNSEL TENDS NOT TO HAVE THE SKILLS NECESSARY TO TRY THE
CASE.

AND THAT CONCERNS ME BECAUSE IT DOES NOT BEHOOVE THE CLASS
TO HAVE CLASS COUNSEL WHO DON'T KNOW, AT THE END OF THE DAY,
ULTIMATELY WHAT THEY ARE DOING. CLASS CASES ARE DIFFERENT

THAN OTHER KINDS OF CASES WHICH IS WHY I AM GOING TO START ASKING THE QUESTION.

MR. GUTRIDE: I THINK IT IS A VERY VALID QUESTION,
YOUR HONOR, AND I CAN SAY TWO THINGS.

THE FIRST IS THAT IF YOUR HONOR WERE TO CERTIFY THE CLASS,
YOU COULD REQUIRE US TO ASSOCIATE WITH TRIAL COUNSEL, IF WE
GET TO THAT STAGE, THAT HAS PRIOR EXPERIENCE DOING THIS.

THE SECOND THING THAT I WOULD SUGGEST, YOUR HONOR, IS THAT ALTHOUGH I HAVE NOT TRIED A CASE, A CLASS CASE, I HAVE BEEN LITIGATING THESE SORTS OF CASES FOR AS LONG -- AND WHEN I SAY "THESE SORTS OF CASES", I MEAN CONSUMER PRODUCTS, LABELING CASES -- FOR AS LONG AS ANYONE THAT I AM AWARE OF IN THE CALIFORNIA BAR.

I HAVE LITIGATED THEM IN THE NINTH CIRCUIT AND IN THIS
COURT, AND IN STATE COURT, SEVERAL OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT
OPINIONS, THE EARLIER ONES, FOR EXAMPLE, THE CHAVEZ VERSUS
BLUE SKY CASE, THAT'S MY CASE WHICH I ARGUED IN THE NINTH
CIRCUIT.

I DO BELIEVE I AM FAMILIAR WITH THE LEGAL ISSUES THAT ARE PRESENTED AND I DO HAVE TRIAL EXPERIENCE. AND WHILE I CAN'T PROMISE NOT TO MAKE A MISTAKE, I WILL CERTAINLY DO MY BEST AND WILL DO WHAT'S NECESSARY, INCLUDING ASSOCIATING WITH OTHER LAWYERS, IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE CLASS.

THE COURT: HOW MANY JURY TRIALS HAVE YOU HAD?

MR. GUTRIDE: I HAVE LITIGATED --

THE COURT: HOW MANY JURY TRIALS HAVE YOU TRIED TO 1 2 VERDICT? 3 MR. GUTRIDE: TO VERDICT? NONE. AND THE MOST RECENT ONE THAT I HAD SETTLED AFTER ABOUT SIX 4 5 WEEKS OF TRIAL, AND THAT WAS SEVERAL YEARS AGO NOW, BUT IT WAS AN INSURANCE DEFENSE CASE INVOLVING A LARGE -- IT WASN'T A 6 7 CLASS CASE, BUT IT WAS A LARGE CASE INVOLVING MANY, MANY 8 THOUSANDS OF INJURED PERSONS. 9 THE COURT: I DON'T MEAN TO PICK ON YOU. DEFENSE 10 COUNSEL THESE DAYS DON'T HAVE A LOT OF TRIAL EXPERIENCE 11 EITHER. SO MY OBLIGATION TO THE DEFENSE IS LESS, IN FACT, IS 12 NONEXISTENT AS IT IS IN COMPARISON TO THE CLASS. 13 MR. GUTRIDE: I CERTAINLY UNDERSTAND, YOUR HONOR. 14 THE COURT: ALL RIGHT. THAT'S, I THINK, ALL I NEED. 15 ANY OTHER COMMENTS? 16 IF NOT, I WILL TAKE IT UNDER SUBMISSION. 17 MR. HADDAD: ONE SENTENCE ON THE LAST PART OF THE 18 ARGUMENT. 19 WERE THE COURT AT ALL TEMPTED BY THE PRICE PREMIUM 20 ARGUMENT AS A THEORY OF HARM, I WOULD JUST REFER THE COURT TO THREE DECISIONS WE CITED IN OUR BRIEF, THE WERDEBAUGH, THE 21 22 BRAZIL AND THE IN RE POM DECISIONS. 23 THE COURT: OKAY. I'M GOING TO GO BACK TO MY 24 FOUR-MONTH JURY TRIAL, AND YOU WILL HEAR FROM ME SOON.

MR. GUTRIDE: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

25

MR. HADDAD: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: OH, WAIT. I DO HAVE SOMETHING FOR YOU.

I NEED A DETAILED PROPOSED FORM OF ORDER ON THE SEALING ISSUES.

SO, FIRST OF ALL, ALWAYS READ THE LOCAL RULES. PERHAPS IT WAS AN ASSOCIATE. I'M NOT -- I'M NOT GOING TO THROW DARTS HERE. BUT THE DEFENSE CONTACTED MY COURTROOM DEPUTY NUMEROUS TIMES APPARENTLY NOT UNDERSTANDING THAT MY ORDER WHICH SAID THAT THERE HAD BEEN AN INSUFFICIENT SHOWING WITH RESPECT TO THE SEALING REQUEST. JUST BECAUSE YOU DESIGNATE SOMETHING AS CONFIDENTIAL DOES NOT MAKE IT SO.

YOUNG LAWYERS DESIGNATE ENTIRE PRODUCTIONS CONFIDENTIAL.

SO WHAT. YOU HAVE TO TELL ME WHY IN A PUBLIC SETTING I NEED

TO SEAL SOMETHING, WHICH I TAKE QUITE SERIOUSLY. THIS IS A

PUBLIC SETTING.

NOW, FOR PURPOSES OF CLASS CERT, THE STANDARD IS LOWER.

IT'S A GOOD CAUSE STANDARD AND SO WE DON'T HAVE THE SAME

CONCERNS AS WE DO FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT. BUT YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE TO THINK ABOUT IF YOU'RE ASKING ME TO SEAL SOMETHING BECAUSE IT'S PROPRIETARY, I DON'T KNOW HOW YOU ANTICIPATE GETTING THAT EVIDENCE IN IN A PUBLIC SETTING WHERE IT ISN'T GOING TO BE SEALED. AT TRIAL AND SUMMARY JUDGMENT THE STANDARD IS VERY DIFFERENT.

SO THAT'S JUST A LITTLE LECTURE ON SEALING. BUT IN TERMS

OF THE SPECIFICS FOR THIS PARTICULAR MATTER, I DO NEED A

1	DETAILED PROPOSED ORDER GIVEN THE CURRENT REQUEST.
2	ALL RIGHT?
3	MR. HADDAD: YES, YOUR HONOR. WE WILL PROVIDE THAT.
4	THE COURT: GREAT.
5	MR. GUTRIDE: YOUR HONOR, THAT REMINDED ME OF ONE
6	OTHER QUESTION.
7	MAY WE HAVE PERMISSION TO SUBMIT TO YOUR HONOR THE STATE
8	COURT RULING WHEN IT BECOMES FINAL? WITHOUT ARGUMENT OF
9	COURSE.
10	THE COURT: THE JUDGE SMITH DECISION?
11	MR. GUTRIDE: YES, YOUR HONOR.
12	THE COURT: THE TENTATIVE RULING, I THOUGHT, WERE
13	IT'S BEEN A FEW YEARS NOW. MY MEMORY IS IS THAT THEY BECOME
14	FINAL UNLESS THERE IS AN OBJECTION.
15	MR. GUTRIDE: THERE WAS AN OBJECTION. AND AT THE
16	HEARING ON THE OBJECTION SHE SAID SHE WOULD TAKE IT UNDER
17	SUBMISSION.
18	THE COURT: SURE. THAT'S FINE.
19	MR. GUTRIDE: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.
20	THE COURT: OKAY. THANK YOU.
21	MR. HADDAD: THANK YOU.
22	(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 3:35 P.M.)
23	
24	
25	

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I, DIANE E. SKILLMAN, OFFICIAL REPORTER FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER. Disne E. Skillman DIANE E. SKILLMAN, CSR 4909, RPR, FCRR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 2016